Government of India had constituted several Commission/ Committee/Task Force/Expert Groups on Flood Management, whose recommendations have been sent to the State Governments including Bihar for its implementation.

For the severe flood prone basins of Ganga the Central Organisation, namely, Ganga Flood Control Commission, constituted in 1972, has prepared comprehensive plans for flood management for all the sub-basins of Ganga basin. The comprehensive plans of the sub-basins covering the flood prone areas of Bihar state have been sent to Bihar Government for formulating detailed schemes and their implementation.

Central Government is providing financial assistance to the Government of Bihar through Central schemes of "Flood Proofing Programme in North Bihar", "Flood Protection Works of Kosi river at the Indo-Nepal border" and "Raising and Strengthening of embankments along river Lalbakeya".

The Central Government is operating 157 Flood Forecasting Stations on inter-state rivers, of which 36 stations are in Bihar for providing timely flood forecasting services to the State Governments for mitigating flood damages.

(d) Does not arise.

Rain Water Management

†1368. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some areas in the country where water from rains received is more than the requirement;

(b) if so, the details of such areas with its percentage of total land;

†Original notice of the question received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government have explored the possibilities of carrying this extra water available in these areas to the areas getting minimum rainfall and facing water crisis; and

(d) if so, the details of such areas from where extra water may be taken to the areas facing water esisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (d) There are some areas in the country where water from rains received is more than the requirement. However, identification of water surplus areas is not linked to the quantity of the rain received in that area. In order to assess the surplus or deficit of water, water balance studies are conducted. The water balance study includes the study of surface water availability and requirement of water for various usage viz. irrigation, domestic, industrial, hydropower etc. Such studies, however, need revision from time to time as the development works are undertaken. The Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Water Resources and Central Water Commission) have formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages inter linkages between various Peninsular rivers and Himalayan rivers for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins for optimum utilisation of water resources. The Government of India has established National Water Development Agency as an Autonomous Society in July, 1982 to carry out the water balance and other studies of National Perspective Plan.

Dispute Between Haryana and Punjab on Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal

†1369. SHRI RAMJI LAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a dispute between Harayna and Punjab on Satluj-Yamuna Link Canal;

(b) if so, since when and the reason for this dispute;

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†Original notice of the question received in Hindi.